The Vermont Senator's Views, From a Washington Star interview.] Speaking of the administration, Senator

unds says: "In all frankness, I must say I do no think it has been a success. Whatever the desires and intentions of those at the head of affairs may have been, it was impossible for them to follow out a successful policy with the weight of a party so composed upon their shoulders. With such a broad field of administration the President must have others to rely on for assistance, but placing reliance in his party must inevitably lead him astray. With the tremendous pressure of the party behind him he has been forced into numerous errors. All Presidents, perhaps, have made some bad appointments, but none. I think, have been betrayed as often as he has in a party composed of men who honestly believe that the interests of the country demands that they should have control of affairs. I do not question their honesty in this opinion who think that the end justifies the means - the party workers. The men who have worked in the wards and bulldozed and stuffed the ballot boxes and claim the rewards are not suitabis to perform a public trust. A large percentage of Mr. Cleveland's appointees have been either incompetent or improper persons; or, being competent, have been Some of these men he has selected without knowing anything about them; others he has appointed upon the indorse-ment of members of Congress of his own party, who have not hesitated to betray his confidence. With some work a table of appointments could be made which would show an immense proportion of rascals. I do not say that it would amount to a majority, but certainly none of Mr. Cleveland's prede-cessors were as o'ten betrayed. He has been pulled both ways between his civil-

days in the week and went off on a lark for two days, we should give him credit for the good there is in him." "Do you think the Democrats will renom-

"Yes; there is no one else they could

service reform pledges and the party pres-

sufe. Sometimes he has appeared to hold to one and sometimes to yield to the other.

He seems to stand half-way between the

two. One day he has declared that a good

official who was a Republican should not

be disturbed. At another time he has

something else. But there are Kepublicans

still in office, and I think we should give

him credit for what he has done. As in

the case of the preacher who was good four

vielded to tremendous party pressure in

run with any chance of success. They can't nominate anyone else and hope to succeed. "Would he hold the Republican votes he

got before?" "As between two evils they would vote for him. Though he has not lived up entirely to what they understood to be his promises, they may not see how he could

have done better with his party, and they may not see where they will find another who would do as well " who would do as well. What do you think of the chances of the Republican party in 1888?"

"Believing that the Republican party represents the best principles of government, and having confidence in the intelligence of the people and their ability to discriminate, I expect the Republicans to be restored to power."

Senator Hale Indulges in Some Plain Tall New York Tribune interview.

When asked about the general result of the session of Congress, Senator Hale said: There are two things that have been shown very clearly and stand out distinctly above everything else. One is the utter lack of administrative and legislative faculty on the part of the Democratic party. in the first place, and, secondly, the unpatriotic attitude of the Democratic party. It entirely failed in everything relating to fiscal and financial legislation. Everybody in the country knows that to be the fact, but it could be seen in Washington even more plainly than elsewhere. There was no cohesion in the party. The administration had no plans or policy of any kind. The leaders in the House had no plans. The leaders in the Senate were equally without plans. There was nothing that even looked like united action between the leaders of the several parts of the Democratic organization. They did not agree on the tariff, nor on silver, nor upon the treatment of the surplus. nor upon any method of the distribution of the surplus by appropriations among the

The administration recommended very little for the consideration of Congress. It was apparently given over to the con-sideration of small things, petty details, and minor matters, let ing the large affairs of government go. It appeared to have no grasp of the broad questions of statesmanship. Whenever it made recommendations it was snubbed, both in the House and the Senate, by the Democratic members. This was true on every measure of legislation affecting the business of the country. When we come to the other subject the uppatriotic attitude of the party was displayed by the entire indifference to every measure that affected the national defense and security. On those measures it was in pronounced hostility. The President recommended nothing to put the country in a condition of safety, either in respect to the naval establishment or for harbor defenses or for coast fortifications. The House put a veto on everything attempted in this direction. The singular spectacle was presented of the minority-that is, the opposition, and not the administrat on-presenting and framing and pasing through the Republican Senate all the measures that tended to national security and defense. This was all the more significant because the moneys appropriated by such legislation were lodged in the hands of the Democratic administration for expenditure and the moneys would have been expended by the Democrats; yet the bills failed to become laws because of the opposition of the administration and its adherents in the two branches of Congress. I expect, especially this unpatriotic attitude of the Democratic party and its indifference to national security and national honor, will become thoroughly understood by the people during the next year, and will become a prominent feature for discussion in the next Presidential election. There is very little hopefulness in the minds of the Demecratic leaders in Congress as to the future. They have very little confidence in the ad-

Congressman Henderson's Impressions, Congressman D. B. Henderson, of Dubuque, Iowa, in an interview at Chicago said Gov. Hill, of New York, can go to the National Convention in 1888 with the entire Democratic delegation. "I claim that Cleveland is weaker to-day than he was a rear ago, and I see no reason why in 1888 the Republican party cannot march to vietory with a man like Allison or John Sherman at the head. Either can carry New York, as both are leaders in our finances-New York's "hobby." I feel the general spirit among Repub icans is to sacrifice selfinterest for party in the choice of a candidate for President."

WOMAN GOSSIP.

Spring Bonnets. Once more the spring bonnet agitates the male pocketbook and the female mind. In truth, they come to us replete with beauty

and novelty. This stylish gray straw will probably prove the most popudar and practical of the new importations. Stiff wings, it is decided, must go, and this hat is best adapted for trimming with ostrich feathers. White and gray plumes are combined with a huge osette of gray corded

ibbon, while a broad and of the latter surnounts the crown. This but will prove quite popular with the

young misses. A more dressy and elaborate hat will be known as "The Constance." It is capable of varied and tasteful

ornamentation, and will be suitable to be worn with reception and visiting toilets. The one we present our readers is arranged in materials of the new shade of heliotrope. It is faced with velvet of

that shade, the main part being made of embroidered lace over soft silk of the heliotrope color. The finishing trimmings are of gauze ribbon about five inches wide, and sprays of fine, long, yellowybrown flowers and leaves. Two brown velvety"cattails"complete it, adding to the graceful height of the hat. What were long

ago known as bridal strings, of the gauze ribbon, extend from the back of the hat and are knotted loosely under the chin. "The Mozart" is a hat with wide, rolling

rim, and will prove very becoming for young.

fresh faces. This is shown in brown straws with trimmings of different shades of the same color. It will be seen that hats have lost none of their heaven-aspiring attributes, but will reach to as dizzy heights as ever. Ribbons and flowers will be the principal trimmings. ostrich feathers, as

suggested above. good deal has been written of late on the subject of high hats,

but the coming season ladies who make any pretense of being in fashion will continue to wear them. They thus display pluck and "sticktuitiveness," if at the same time they exhibit questionable good taste.

#### Discontented People.

As the cold chilliness leaves the air, and the necessity of briskness to sustain existence departs, how many murmurin contented people one does meet! Their

It is hard to keep up one's spirits in certain states of weather, but some poor wretches never try. They complain, they growl, they seem to take a degree of satisfaction in rendering everyone around them as miserable as themselves.

One woman is "tired to death" of washing dishes, another is "worn to a shadow" making soap bubbles for Johnnie, yet another has her life "teased out of her because Bessie knocked her elbow when she was writing a letter.

Clara Growler wishes she was dead because the hero of her last novel surpasses in grandeur her only beau. Angelina Croaker cries sad tears that thaw her frizzes and swell up her nose because her little brother Tommy has left finger marks on

that book of etchings Augustus gave her at Christmas. Mamma Highdudgeon suffers with gloomy headache because her young hopeful has littered up a newly swept carpet. These are languidly discontented people

there is yet another class of them. They might be termed floaters-continually moving from one place to another, always seeking to better themselves and almost always making it worse. "A rolling stone gathers no moss," is an

old and threadbare adage, and yet its verification is new every day.

As the season of flitting approaches this restlessness in some people amounts al-most to a monomania. The housekeeper and her lord find that change is imperative. Disregardful of whether or not the new abode will be cheaper or more convenient. the carpets, furniture and household goods are tumbled out and carted to a new domi-

We have seen plunder that looke I as if it had been moved and battered around until it was about worn out. The only object these people seem to have in stopping at A little alcohol in the water will permit you all is to get money enough to move on. to wash them in quite cold weather. They are a species of Arab er Gypsy, who are at home in a modified sense anywhere or everywhere.

It is the time of the church year. We are supposed to be seated, meditating on our manifold sins and misdemeanors; we are, therefore, pardonable at thus unselfishly glancing at a few dislayed by our friends and neighbors. It should help us to dis-cover if we ourselves possess similar ones; or, in finding ourselves lacking in them, we should be thankful for manifold blessings

showered upon us. We know a woman who when she grows discontented and dissatisfied with her life goes down in her purse, selects a coin and goes out to find some deserving, poverty-stricken sister upon whom to bestow it. In doing this she sees so much real misery, such pressed down and irremedial suffering, that she returns, takes up her lifeload philosophically and, while pernaps

not satisfied, is content with her lot. The secret of content in life is not to be what one likes, but to like what one has to do. Most often it is an acquired taste. Our work most frequently is at first distasteful, and we force ourselves to do it thoroughly; but there is no employment marry young John A. Logan, is the daughthat possesses no intrinsic beauty, no

recompensing pleasure. Dishwater is horrid stuff to put your hands into, but the warm shining glass and china is pretty as we neatly arrange it on

All little household duties grow monotenous after years of daily repetition, yet there is nothing more graceful, more heart-satisfying, than their intelligent perform-ance, and the comfort we see it gives those

around us. Hints for New Costumes.

I think the use of braid appliques for all the Mexicans rise to remark that she is

cloth dresses is perhaps more popular now than it was early last fall. For street dresses these designs are large and free, representing scrolls and conventional flowers, with leaves and similar pat-terns on the basque; collar, cuffs and revers, or lapels are figured with braid, smaller but of the same color as that used on the skirt. The designs are also, of

course, reduced. What seemed rather a novel idea was the trimming of a very stylish breakfast sacque or morning neglige sacque with braid which, in very pretty designs, was applied all along the bottom edge of the sacque, upon the sleeves, up both edges in front, and upon the collar.

Braid is seldom so applied upon so light a material as that of which this sacque was made—cashmere—but it gave a very neat effect nevertheless, and added precisely the amount of trimming which such a garment

For the coming spring season, and, I expect, the summer months beyond, French satines are shown which almost approach in texture and appearance, the finest grades of India silk. The colors in which they appear are about the same as those in which they were shown last year. The figures are, for the most part, also very similar—little sprigs of flowers, dots, small geometrical designs, circles, etc., appearing, with cuneiform characters and conventionalized

Plaid woolens will be used for combination with plain fabrics, but will not be largely employed to form the costumes entire. Combination goods, diagonals, mixed fabrics and checks, with fine stripes, will not have any portion of their past popularity abated; as for the plain materials, camel's hair, tricots, the finest grades of ladies' cloths (now made to perfection) and serges

will be seen. A neat and appropriate house or indoor costume is developed in warm, brown ladies' cloth. On the basque, the high collar is entirely covered with bronze passe-menterie, and a very small plastron of velvet, extending in a V shape from it, is en-larged by the addition around the sides of a wide border of the same bead-work; the cuffs naturally being of the same. The basque is very short, pointed in front, and with two short points behind; it is fastened up the front, as far as the point of the plastron, with a lacing of silk cord The drapery, which is of the same material as the basque, is made in a heavily draped apron in front, which falls to a point at one side, and is looped back under the back drapery on the other; the back drapery itself falls in two long jabots, and the underskirt is untrimmed, being of the same goods as the rest of the dress,

For indoors, chemisettes are still worn; particularly with open basques; a basque of this kind recently noticed was in a plain woolen material; the collar, of velvet, was in a wide, rolling form, and drawn around in front into the form of two wide notched revers, which extended clear to the bottom of the basque; the open space was not filled in with a vest, as is usually the case, but with a plaited chemisette in which with the assistance of three gold studs reposed.

The colored armures now shown are very neat materials for indoor wear. They are worn with Zouave jackets or Russian waists, of velvet, in some color to contrast, and the effect so produced is exceedingly picturesque and pretty.

Ginghams in fine qualities and in the proper colors—lavender and black, or lav-ender and white, or all three combined are becoming quite popular for mourning dresses during the second period. Armures and Henriettas are still the standard goods for first mourning, and one of the few nov-elties is the introduction of Persian lamb's wool as trimming for mourning garments. Shawls are proper to wear on the street for mourning, but, as black visites are also allowable, young ladies do not affect the former.

Young ladies are quite fond of evening dresses in plain white silk, or corded white silk, even omitting the usual tulle draper-The effect sought to be obtained, and which is certainly accomplished, is an experience of extreme simplicity. On some of these toilettes the trimming consists of swan's down and pearl passementerie. The accessories of the toilet are also of white; the fan having mother-of-pearl sticks with white ostrich feather tips.

# Things Women Should Know.

Lard is the best polish to put into starch.

Vinegar and salt will clean copper and brass, but should be thoroughly removed afterward.

Brass work should never be scoured, but washed with hot water and soap and rubbed with shammy. A few drops of ammonia in tepid water

cleanses brushes quickly and without injury. Strong salt water will stay the colors of prints or any wash goods.

A heated knife will cut fresh bread without making it soggy. Copperas dissolved in water will kill ordinary sewer gas odors.

Tar suds are best to use for washing bedsteads in the spring cleaning. Borax is effective against roaches and

Silk should never be brushed with whisk-broom, but carefully rubbed with flannel or velvet. To prevent China from chipping, place it before using in a pan of cold water and

place over a fire until the water boils, then wash and use it. Never clean windows when the sun shines on them. It makes them smoky.

# Interesting Women.

MISS PATRICE BOUCICAULT, the daughter of Dion Boucicault, is engaged in giving instructions to young ladies in elocu-

MRS. ANNIE SHELDON COOMBES, author of that clever book, "As Common Mortals, has just completed a new and realistic study of New York social life. Tie postmistress of Paw Paw, Mich.

owns up to forty-nine, but is as pretty as a peachblow vase. The Paw Paws all gaze upon her with admiration. What's her name? MAGGIE MITCHELL, the actress, had her

first toboggan slide on the chute of St. Paul recently, and in the evening her admirers presented her over the footlights with a floral toboggan four feet long.

GEN. HORACE PORTER said the other night that no description of a woman could be happier and juster than that famons "Corporeal enough to attest her huone: manity, yet so transparent that the divine light shines through.

ter of wealthy parents but wholly un-spoiled. She is blonde, small, graceful and attractive, and possesses great dignity and a sweet disposition withal.

THE scene of Rose Elizabeth Cleveland's new romance is laid at Holland Patent, the old home of the Cleveland family, and the public are premised a very pasteral love story, full of the author's poetic descriptions of nature in her varying moods.

THE Spaniards claim Patti as theirs because she was born in Madrid. Her youth having been passed in New York, she is an American-so we declare. Now purposes and on all varieties of costumes is "a Mexican type, a daughter of the country increasing, and this kind of garniture for of flowers."

## . THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Review of the Quarter's Lessons, for Sunday, March 27.

From the Chicago Standard. By Rev. J. M. Coon.

INTRODUCTORY. In our study of the lessons for the present quarter we cannot have failed to observe (1) their great importance from an historical standpoint; (2) their unexcelled richness in practical suggestions. Their great historical value is seen (1) in the fact that they cover so vast a period of time, over two thousand years-more than one-th rd of the time which has elapsed since the appearance of man upon the earth. (2) In the fact that here and here only we have a reliable account of first things, a g., the creation of matter, the first activity in matter, the first man, the first temptation, the first sin, the first gospel, the first birth, the first altar, the first death, the first covenant, the first judgment. We meet here the most interesting, the most important, and likewise the most difficult questions that pertain to mankind, or even to God. Delitzsch says of Genesis (and it is especually applicable to the chapters which we have studied), that "no science, no art, if it would seek out the cradle of its origin, can suffer this book to lie unnoticed; and its ex-positor, if he would be equal to his task, must keep step, not alone with linguistic, ethno-graphic and geographic research, but, in gen-eral, with progressive science in the world of man and nature." (3) In the fact that these les-sons not only describe the most ancient events, but are themselves a most ancient descrip-tion of the same. With the exception of a few Egyptian papyri, these records outrank in age any that are now extant. (4) The fact of their intima e and organic relation with all that foiintima e and organic relation with all that follows, bestows upon these events, which we have been studying, a marked historical value. Without a knewledge of them as history, and a comprehension of their divine import, the history of the whole Mosaic economy will be imperfectly understood. Much more might be said of their historical character, but this must suffice. Of their value from a practical standpoint, it may be said that a great mistake is made by those who regard the book of Genes's (or the Old Testament, for some go even so far), as barren in this particular. If

hand, the tokens of God's morey and love (Dr. W. R. Harper in the Standard). LESSONS, TOPICS AND GOLDEN TEXTS.
Lesson I. Jan. 2. Gen. 1: 26-31; 2: 1-3.
Topic: "The beginning." Golden Text: "In
the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." (Gen. 1: 1.)

II Jan. R Gen. 3: 1-6, 17-19. "Sin and Death." G. T.: "By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin." (Bom. 5:

even so far), as barren in this particular. If we do not find in the lives of these old patriarchs the richest experiences and

the most fruitful lessons of warning and encouragement, then they are nowhere else to be found. In lessons four and

ten we have those terrible warnings against sin; in lesson four and eight, on the other

III. Jan. 16. Gen. 4: 3-16. "Cain and thel." G. T.: "Am I my brother's keeper." (Gen. 4: 9.) IV. Jan. 23. Gen. 6: 9 22. "Noah and the Ark." G. T.: "Noah did according to all that the Lord commanded him." (Gen. 7: 5.)
V. Jan. 30. Gen. 12: 1-9. "The Call of Abram." G. T.: "I will bless thee, and make thy name great, and thou shalt be a blessing."

(Get. 12: 2.)

VI. Feb. 6. Gen. 13: 1-13. "Lot's Choice."

G. T.: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness." (Matt. 6: 32.)

VII. Feb. 13. Gen. 15: 5-18. "God's Covenant with Abram." G. T.: "Fear not, Abram: I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward." (Gen. 15: 1.) (Gen. 15; 1.)

VIII. Feb. 20, Gen. 18: 23:33 "Abraham Pleading for Sodom." G. T.: "In wrath re-member mercy." (Hab. 3: 2.) 1X. Feb. 27. Gen. 19: 15-25. "Destruction of Sodom." G. T. "F. of Sodom." G. T.: "Escape for thy life."
(Gen. 19: 17)

X. March 6 Gen. 23: 1 14. "Abraham
Offering Isaac." G. T.: "God will provide
himself a lamb for a burnt-offering." (Gen.

XL March 13, Gen. 28: 10 22, Jacob at Bethel." G. T.: "Surely the Lord is in this place." (Gen. 28: 16.)
XII. March 20. Gen. 32: 9-12, 24 33. "Jacob's New Name." G. T.: "And he said, I will not let thee go, except thou bless me." (Gen.

[In the primary and younger classes a drill upon these and the emphasizing of two or three special truths will be all the teacher should attempt 1

LESSON-VOICES AND MESSAGES. Test the class or school to give place and circumstances of the following Scripture sentiments: "Replenish the earth and subdue sentiments: "Replenish the earth and shodne it;" "Ye shall not surely die;" "Am I my brother's keeper?" "Make thee an ark;" "Get thee out of thy country;" "Let there be no strife;" "Te I the stars, if thou be able;" "Let not the Lord be angry;" "Escape for thy life;" "Behold, here am I;" "The Lord is in this place;" "No more Jacob, but Israel."

CONCLUDING REPLECTIONS. In the first twenty-two chapters of Genesis we pass over nearly half of the time which elapsed between the creation of Adam and the birth of Christ. Is it any wonder that the record of events is meager? How evident it is that the Bible is written for moral purposes only! Man's sin and the steps which led to it, and many of his acts of wickedness, are related with appulling mouteness; and the va-rious means used for his reclamation from

sin are dwelt upon at length. We know little of the early history of the race. Before the flood men lived to a great age, and hence increased in numbers rapidly. They appear to have made some attainments in music and metal working (Gen. 4: 21, 22) but their instruments were probably very rude and simple. Only one mention is made of a city until after the deluge, and that was built by Cain. When the earth was repeopled by Noah's descendants, man's term of his became much shorter. Abraham died at 175. We read of gold, silver, raiment, tents, swords, knives, bows and arrows, water-pots, brace-iets, ear-rings, of digging wells and bulling cities—but of how these things are made and

done, or to what extent, we know nothing. of man's attainments in sin the record is sadly voluminous. What an awful thing sin is, these lessons well flinstrate. It is but one step from the purity of Eden to the guilt of Cain, the flood comes to depopulate a world which has become filled with violence, and So lom's flery doom marks the end of those who "were wicked and sinners against Jehovah exceeding y." Surely man's sin has abounded in the earts, and is it not the wonder of wonders that grace has much more abounded?

(Rom. 5: 20, 21) And let us remember, as the pratical esson for us out of this inspired record of God's dealing with the ancient world, that through the dea h and resurrection of Christ, the "seed of Abraham," salvation came unto the Gentiles (that is, the nations other than Jews), and that in Him there is neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, but whoever "fear-eth God and worketh righteousness is ec-cepted of Him" (Rom. 11: 11; 1 Cor. 12: 13; Cot. 3: 11; Acts 10: 35). And now shall we not be eager to lay hold upon God's strength, and make our peace with Him? (Isa. 27: 5). Shall not His goodness lead us to repentance?—and shall we not accept in all its fullness the great salvation Christ has wrought out for us, that we may never know by experience what a terrible thing is God's wrath? (Rom. 2: 4; Heb.

"YES, Bobby," said the minister, who was dining with the family, "everything in this world has its use, although we may not know what it is. Now, there is the fly, for instance. You wouldn't think that flies were good for anything, yet—""Oh, yes, I would," interrapted Bobby, "I know what flies are good for." "What, Bobby?"
"Pa says they're the only thing what keeps him awake when you are preaching."

ONE of the latest serenade songs is, "Oh, tell me, Love, Is the Dog Tied Up?"

LENT will be observed this year, but borrowers will fail to come to time as usual.

### MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

THE Senate passed the following bills on the THE Senate passed the following bills on the lith inst: To provide for the appointment of a game and fish warden and prescribing his powers and duties; to authorize East Saginaw to borrow money to extend a sewer; to authorize the village of Lowell, Kent County, to borrow money; to amend the act in regard to the filing, recording, and discharging of attachments; to authorize the Boards of Supervisors in all the counties of the state to purchase burial-places for soldiers, safiors, and marines; also, a joint resolution authorizing the First Presbyterian Society of Lansing to sell certain real estate. The House passed bills to amend charter of Marshall City; to amend charter of petroit City; to authorize the issue of a patent to Frederick Durand for certain land in Arenac County; to reincorporate the village of Pierson, Montcalm County; to revise the charter of Saginaw City; to authorize several towns in Saginaw County to borrow money to improve Cheboygamning Creek. The House indulted in a very warm debate over a message sent to the Executive recalling Representative Horsford's bill, which awaited his signature to become a law. The object of the bill was to make clear the meaning of the words "actual damage" in libel suits. The bill makes the words to mean all damages that may be shown that the plaintiff has suffered in respect to his property, business, trade, profession, or occupation, and no other damages. The bill was in the interest of fair play in newspaper suits. Some members were not satisfied with the bill as passed. It was recalled and sent back to the Senate for amendment. The fate of the bill is now uncertain. Both houses adjourned to the Itth.

Aside from the reference of bills no business. 11th inst. : To provide for the appointment of a

ASIDE from the report of petitions and remon strances, and the reference of bills, no business was transacted by the Senate on the 14th. The action of the House was of the same character. action of the House was of the same character. A remonstrance was presented in the Senate against the passage of a bill legalizing the bonds issued by the township officers of Billings, in Gladwin County. It charges irregular proceedings by the said officers, and that the amount of the issue is unknown, but supposed to exceed the entire township valuation. the entire township valuation

The Senate bill limiting the privileges of the State University to citizens of Michigan was reported upon adversely in the Senate on the 15th inst. The committee on the State House of Correction reported in favor of an appropriation of \$14,000 for repairs and improvement. Bills passed to cede to the United States exclusive unrisdiction over the new postoffice site at Detroit, and to revise and amend the charter of the city of Marshall. In the House bills passed to incorporate the village of Esgle, Clinton County; a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to issue a patent to Francis Howell for a certain parcel of primary school land; a concurrent resolution providing for the purchase of a piano for the executive parlor. Mr. Oviatt's bill to provide for the death penalty in certain cases of murder and assault had previously been made the special order, and was considered in committee of the whole, with the Speaker in the chair. A substitute was offered by Mr. Perkins, making the jury, Mr. Bates offered an amendment providing that persons convicted of murder in the first degree should suffer the death penalty. Both substitute and amendment were rejected. Mr. Show, of Saginaw, moved to strike out all after the enesting clause when the discussion THE Senate bill limiting the privileges of the

Both substitute and amendment were rejected. Mr. Snow, of Saginaw, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, when the discussion became very earnest and continued during the afternoon and through an evening session. Statistics and Scripture quotations figured largely in the debate on both sides. The motion to strike out all after the enacting clause failed, and the bill was laid upon the table. Governor Luce appointed William A. Smith, of Grand Rapids, State Game and Fish Warden, under the new law just enacted.

Bills to revise the charter of the village of BILLS to revise the charter of the village of Williamson and to repeal the act organizing the township of Gustin, Alcona County, passed the Senate on the 16th inst, The Judiciary Com-

Senate on the 16th inst. The Judiciary Committee made an adverse report upon the bill to amend the act relating to the revision and consolidation of the laws relating to the organization of insane asylums. The committee appointed to investigate the charges against Senator Post, which appeared in the St. Louis (Mich.) Post, the editor of which is an employe of the Senate, made a report exonerating the Senator, but declared the editor deserving of cenarre for not correcting the error when his the Senator, but declared the editor deserving of censure for not correcting the error when his attention was called to it. The House spent most of its time in committee of the whole. The most important bill discussed was one providing for the conviction and punishment of convicts serving sentences in the State penal institutions who shall commit crimes punishable with imprisonment while there. It provides that upon conviction the court may in its discretion have the sentence commence at once cretion have the sentence commence at once or at the expiration of the sentence the convict is then serving. This brought out a very warm discussion. Mr. Bates bill placing the public roads in the several counties under the control of a Board of County Commissioners had all after the enactment clause stricken out, as did the bill raising the salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court to \$7,000. The Committee on Railroads reported adversely on the bill to regulate the use and rental of telephones. Also a bill to prescribe the duties and prehibiting discrimination between parties using tele-

THE following bills were passed by the Senate on March 17: To authorize the township of St. Joseph to borrow money to build a bridge; to amend the act providing for the adjustment of rights and liabilities in the division of the territory of cities and towns; to change the name of St. Anthony Orphan Asylum at Hamtramck; to facilitate the commencement of suits in justice courts; to authorize the transcript of a indepent from the decket of one instice of judgment from the docket of one justice of the peace to that of another; to amend act rela-tive to executions and judgments; to organize the township of Cedar, in Mackinac County; to the township of Cedar, in Mackmac County; to authorize the Ingham County Agricultural So-ciety to sell or mortgage its real estate to pay its indebtedness; to provide for the publication of the proceedings of the Michigan Dairyman's Association; to amend the act in relation to the Superior Court of Grand Rapids with regard to the challenging of jurors; to require

to the challenging of jurors; to require prosecuting attorneys to appear and conduct criminal prosecutions in the Supreme Court in certain cases; to amend the act relative to the disposi on of real and personal estate by will to amend the act relative to criminal proceed ings in criminal courts, to provide wives with property or maintenance from their husband's estate when neglected or deserted by them; to estate when neglected or deserted by them; to amend the act relative to exemption from military duty—this law renders all able-bodied male persons, between the ages of 18 and 45, liable to military duty, excepting the State and United States exemptions, and also removes the exemptions from clergymen, teachers in public schools, and commissioned officers of the State militia; to define the qualifications of Deputy Sheriffs to be hereafter appointed in the State; this practically prevents the employment of "Pinkerton be hereafter appointed in the State; this practically prevents the employment of "Pinkerton men" in case of strikes and disturbances; one of the qualifications is that said deputy must be a resident of the State at least six menths to be eligible. In the House bills were passed; To designate the place of holding elections in Midland, Midland County; to amend the law relative to the incorporation of companies for mining and smelting; to authorize the incorporation of park and summer resort associations: mining and smeiting; to authorize the incorpo-ration of park and summer resort associations; to authorize the incorporation of engineering societies. In honor of St. Patrick's day a reso-lution passed expressing sympathy with Home Rule in Ireland, and indorsing the course of Gladstone and Parnell. The House then went into committee of the whole, with Hon. Patrick Stuart, of Wayne, in the Chair, and the after-noon was spent in celebrating the anniversary in a suitable manner.

# The Trouble Is to Be Understood.

The following quaint advertisement appeared in a contemporary recently: "A situation wanted by a steady, settled young Woman of the Etablished Church, who understands a cow.' There's very little Christianity in a cow, according to our country experi-ence. It's easy enough to understand the cow; the sublime difficulty is to get the cow to understand you .- Fun.

It was a very proper answer to him who asked why any man should be delighted with beauty? That it was a question that none but a blind man could ask, since any beautiful object doth so much attract the sight of all men that it is in no man's power not to be pleased with it. - Clarendon.

In England, young gentlemen speak of their fathers as "the governor," "pater," "the overseer," etc. In Amer-ica they say "dad," "the boss," or "the old man." In heathen countries they say "father," but they are a long way behind the age,

A TEACHER defined conscience "as something within you that tells you when you have done wrong." "I had it once," spoke up a young tow-head of six summers, "but they had to send for the doctor."

### AT THE CAPITAL.

Regarding Liquor Legislation-Michigan Mining School-The Capital Punishment Bill-State Game and Fish Warden-Prison of Infamy-Regarding Appropriations - Miscellaneous,

LANSING. March 12, 1887. Since the passage of the joint resolution to submit the question of prohibition of liquor to a vote of the people on the 4th of April, all other bills on the subject of the liquor traffic and its regulation have been nearly or quite at a stand-still, to await the result of the election. Then, if the amendment is adopted the other laws will not be needed; and if it fails of adoption there will still remain plenty of time to make or amend all the liquors laws that are needed. After both houses had passed a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within one mile of the Soldiers Home (near Grand Rapids), a difference arose over the insertion by the Senate of the words "knowie gly and willfully" before the word "sell." This disagreement called out a committee of conference, and when they reported it was decided to let the whole matter rest until after the result of the election on the amendment is known, and so the further consideration of the bill was made a special order for April 12. MICHIGAN MINING SCHOOL.

The Senate committee on mines, minerals, and mining interests, and the House committee on school of mines, recently submitted a joint report on the Michigan mining school that is the most comprehensive and able report thus far made to either branch of the Legislature. It was drafted by and proposed under the supervision of Senator Jay A. Hubbell, who is, from Lis long connection with mines and mining interests (among which he resides). most thoroughly equipped to prepare a re-port on this subject that will be of value in the State and out as a work of reference. It relates to the school, what it has done in the one year since its establishment at Houghton, and what its possibilities and probabilities are for the future, what it now has and what it needs; and then gives an exhaustive statement of the importance to Michigan of her mining interests as already developed and now being developed in the Upper Peninsula. It proves that Michigan annually produces one-sixth of all the copper mined and used in the world, and one-half of all produced in the United States-the total value of her output up to this time being \$178,617,519; that her iron product is one-third of the product of the United States, and far in excess of any other State-its total value to date being \$150,000,000; that her salt product is nearly one-half of the total produced in the United States, and far exceed ng that of any other State, her yield for the years 1880 to 1885, inclusive (six years), being 17,798,000 barrels; while of the 76,100 tons of land plaster and straceo produced in the United States in 1885, Michigan alone produced 48,403 tons. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$120,000 for buildings and equipments, \$40,000 to be used in 1887 and the balance in 1888, and it is quite likely the appropriation will be made.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Representative Oviatt's bill to restore the death penalty in cases of murder and outrage (similar to the one that passed the House by a large majority two years ago, and only lacked one vote of passing the Senate) is to be pushed as strongly this year as then, and has been made a special order for the 17th. It may pass the House again, but it is believed it will not receive so strong a vote in the Senate as did the one of 85.

STATE GAME AND FISH WARDEN. The Senate on the 11th passed the bill formerly passed by the House, to authorize the Governor to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, a game and fish warden, to hold office for four years, at a salary of \$1,200. It is made the duty of the warden to enforce the statutes for the preservation of moose, wapiti, deer, birds and fish and all other laws for the protection and propagation of birds, game and fish, and to bring actions in the name of the people to punish any parties for the violation of said statutes and laws. He may also appoint a deputy in each county, with powers similar to his own, yet who shall be under his authority, and who shall be paid such compensation as the Board of Supervisors shall vote. The sportsmen of the State have tried at three previous sessions to secure the passage of such a bill and have failed, so they now feel very

much elated. "PRISON OF INFAMY." The consideration of Senator Seymour's bill for the building of a "Prison of Infamy" for murderers has been made a special order for April 13th, at which time the Senator is prepared to present a strong and able argument in favor of the passage of the bill. Being one of the best orators of the Senate, his remarks will be watched for

with much interest.

APPROPRIATIONS. Many of the appropriation bills are not yet completed, but the Committees on Uni-

versity have jointly agreed on their report, which will be made early next week. They recommend an appropriation of \$142,865.94 for 1887, and \$84,200 for 1888, making a total of \$227,065.94. This includes \$20,000 in 1887 for the building of a gymnasium, which may be cut out of the bill, many agreeing that the State should not be taxed for such a purpose, but that if tuilt at all it should be by private funds.

The Committees on State Public School

at Coldwater recommend an appropriation of \$70,000 for current expenses, and \$8,500 for repairs, etc., half for each of the years 1887 and 1888. GENERAL NOTES.

Lieutenant Governor Macdonald has been at his home in the upper peninsula (Escanaba) for the past week, and when he returns expects to go to Boston on a visit to a sister whom he has not seen for forty years or so, and of whom he had lost all trace (as he had of all his family) until she saw his name among the newly elected State officers of Michigan and wrote him to know if he was really her long-lost brother. As his clean profit from the in-come of his mines is \$700 per day during a large part of the year, the Governor feels that he can afford to visit his sister if he wants to do so-at least once every forty

New that new maple sugar has put in an appearance at the stores in this portion of the State, the farmer portion of the Legislature (and there are always a large num-ber of such) begin to wish the session would close so they can get home and plow; but the next freeze-up will cause them to change their minds. At any rate, with 242 more bil's and joint resolutions before it than any other Legislature ever had, the present one is not likely to complete its work earlier than did the one of two years ago-June 20th.

THE man who stopped another on the corner yesterday to say, "Is this cold enough for you?" very properly fell and hurt himself. He will be out in season to ask a similar question about the heat.

THERE was once a time when we wondered what the difference was between an Alderman-at-Large and a plain, every-day Alderman. We think we perceive a difference now.

WOMEN are wearing everything short this season — short hair, short sacks, short sleeves, "short" husbands and short hatsthat is, short of a yard.